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ABSTRACT

A summary is provided of 1989 legislation of importance to California community colleges. The first section of the report provides an overview of the 1989 legislative year, including both federal and state issues. State highlights concern extensive negotiations over the allocation of funds to community colleges under the newly enacted Proposition 98, changes to the state's expenditure limit, further developments in master plan legislation, and the purpose of a higher education bond measure. Federal legislation summaries focus on educational excellence, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act reauthorization, student loan defaults, restrictions on supplemental loans to students, the Higher Education Act reauthorization, appropriations, and student financial aid. The remaining sections address California issues only, including details of 1989 bills that were passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, bills vetoed by the governor, and two-year bills. Indexes providing access to the bills by number and subject are provided. (WJT)

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FINAL REPORT
ON 1989 LEGISLATION
AFFECTING COMMUNITY COLLEGES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
SACRAMENTO

JC 900 067

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. . . ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is a summary of legislation of importance to community colleges for 1989. Only summaries of most 1989 bills are presented here. Bills of particular interest should be read in their entirety.

The first section of this report is a summary of the highlights of the 1989 legislative year, including both state and federal issues. The remaining sections address state issues only and include the details of 1989 bills, arranged alpha-numerically in each of five sections, as follows:

I. Highlights of the 1989 Legislative Year
II. Bills Passed By the Legislature & Signed By the Governor
III. Bills Vetoed by the Governor
IV. Two-Year Bills
V. Indexes

All bills enacted in 1989 take effect January 1, 1990, unless otherwise provided for in the bill. Urgency measures become effective as soon as they are signed; resolutions become effective as soon as they are passed by the Legislature.

Copies of the bills may be ordered from the Bill Room in the State Capitol, (916) 445-2323, or from your legislator's office. For bills that have been chaptered, you must order by the chapter number.

Governmental Relations Unit
Office of the Chancellor
California Community Colleges
(916) 445-8508

December 1989

PART I

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1989 LEGISLATIVE YEAR

THE 1989 STATE LEGISLATIVE YEAR

The 1989 legislative session was noted for agreements on workers' compensation, health insurance, an overhaul of the State's waste management program and a significant transportation package. Along with the flurry of activity and several legislative achievements, legislation affecting California Community Colleges was no exception. The year was marked by extensive negotiations over the allocation of funds to community colleges under the newly enacted Proposition 98, changes proposed to the State's expenditure ("Gann") limit, further developments on Master Plan legislation and pursuit of a higher education bond measure.

Following the enactment of Proposition 98, which ensured that schools and community colleges receive a minimum guaranteed level of funding, the Budget debates began over how funds should be split between K-12 and community colleges. Several bills were initially introduced, including AB 98 (Hughes) and SB 98 (Hart). After extensive negotiations, the final agreement was to amend a different Assembly Bill, AB 198 (O'Connell) and allow both AB 198 and SB 98 to be identical in their policy. SB 98, however, provided the colleges with an additional $45 million in unrestricted apportionments and $6.5 million in unfunded growth above the cap. SB 98 also transferred about $900 million of local school spending capacity to the State, so the State would not exceed its spending limit for 1988-89. AB 198 included $70 million for implementing Phase I reforms of AB 1725 and $14 million to fund matriculation. These bills were part of an entire Proposition 98/Gann Limit/Transportation package on which the Governor and legislative leadership reached compromise on the final day of the 1988-89 fiscal year.

THE GANN LIMIT

In addition to Proposition 98 related bills, a number of measures moved through the Legislature to amend the Gann limit, in an effort to address the needs of the State's infrastructure. Measures ranged from entire repeal of the limit to various modifications of the limit. After twelve "summit" meetings with the Governor and legislative leadership, a coalition of education, business and local government and other interests agreed to SCA 1 (Garamendi). SCA 1 updates Article XIIIB to reflect the State's economic growth, by using the increase in per capita personal income rather than the lesser of personal income (the consumer price index) as the inflation factor in determining the State's spending limit. Finally, it excludes capital outlay from the limit and accommodates the State's transportation needs by increasing vehicle fuel taxes and truck weight fees.

MASTER PLAN LEGISLATION

As measures proceeded on the Gann limit, specific higher education legislation affecting community colleges also gained momentum. AB 462 was introduced by Assemblyman Hayden to implement numerous omnibus recommendations of the Joint Legislative Committee For Review of the Master Plan in their report, "*California Faces...California's Future*". Community colleges endorsed the measure, which

included a statewide policy on guaranteed transfer. Senator Gary Hart introduced SB 507, which would implement the Joint Committee's recommendation for a specific statutory guaranteed transfer program. Other measures included SB 1570 (Nielsen) which would codify the missions of all three segments and the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) in one statute.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEGISLATION

The colleges also worked cooperatively with the Board of Governors and Chancellor's Office on the Board's 1989 Legislative Program, which included measures on community college finance, technical clarifications to AB 1725 and an omnibus measure that addressed, among other things, community college bookstore operations.

SB 1590 (Petris), a Board-sponsored bill, was amended midway through the legislative process to authorize community college bookstores to continue full service operations pending the outcome of a California Supreme Court decision involving the Marin Community College District. Districts would thus not be limited to the types of materials which could be sold, although those districts that contract out their operation would be subject to certain requirements. SB 1590 also contained a clean-up provision to AB 1725. This provision enabled full-time instructors, irrespective of whether they are employed by a district, to be "grandparented" in under the new minimum qualification requirements of AB 1725.

AB 2155 (Vasconcellos) was another Board-sponsored bill which was enacted to clean up provisions in AB 1725. While AB 2155 largely contained technical clean-up provisions, it was amended at the end of the session to address minimum qualifications of apprenticeship instructors. The pre-AB 1725 minimum qualifications will continue for these instructors, pending development of the new regulations in cooperation with this group of faculty.

SB 692 (Alquist), a third Board-sponsored bill, would have amended the factors to be used in determining the annual increase for growth funding to community colleges. In its final version, it also proposed that community colleges receive up to $15 million for "over cap" ADA from the Proposition 98 reserve, after funding was first provided for K-12 deficiencies and reduction of class size.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The issue of growth was initiated by all three segments in 1989, as each projected the large influx of students entering UC, CSU and the California Community Colleges. A key measure needed to support growth in all three segments of higher education was SB 147 (Hart). SB 147, if approved by the Legislature and then the electorate, would authorize the sale of $900 million in general obligation bonds to finance capital outlay in all three segments. SB 147 also contains authorization to remove the local matching fund requirement by community colleges, as a condition of State funding. All three segments continued in 1989 to urge the Legislature to retain the full authorized amount of $900 million in SB 147.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION: BAY AREA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Further momentum to retain the bond measure at its highest amount rose with the occurrence of the October 17, 1989 Bay Area earthquake. The damage that occurred to some 24 community colleges, several California State Universities, and the University of California, motivated the segments to renew their efforts in persuading the Legislature that adequate capital outlay and deferred maintenance funding was imperative to assist districts in meeting seismic safety standards. Over 24 emergency measures were passed in a record two day session of which several included community colleges. The colleges were authorized as local agencies to obtain emergency relief from the State Office of Emergency Services (AB 35X/Petris) and general relief was authorized in other bills (SB 1X/Mello, AB 42X/Vasconcellos). A controversial provision proposed by the Administration required that school and community college districts use funds from the Proposition 98 Reserve for relief claims (rather than from newly authorized gas tax revenues). The language was subsequently modified through the efforts of K-12 and community college interests to require that any such funds be replenished by some future unspecified date and that such funds used for earthquake relief would not be counted against the minimum guarantee. The Legislature also stated its intent not to set a precedent for future State fiscal policy by the use of the Proposition 98 reserve funds for disaster relief.

IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORM

While the Legislature was engaged in a tumultuous year of activity on a broad range of issues, the colleges were just beginning the significant task of implementing the reforms enacted the previous year. Buoyed by a boost of $70 million to implement Phase I reforms and an added $45 million in one-time funding, the colleges set about to implement staff development programs, hire more full-time instructors, update their affirmative action plans and more fully educate staff about the contents of this measure. The combination of a favorable Governor's Budget, Proposition 98's guarantee, and the funding to implement AB 1725 reforms led to a renewed enthusiasm for innovation and a historic year for California's community colleges.

THE 1989 FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE YEAR

These highlights follow the format used by the Board in adopting its 1989 Federal Legislative Program, which was expressed in terms of the Board's Basic Agenda for 1988-89.

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act Reauthorization

Following several hearings by the House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, chaired by Los Angeles Congress Member Gus Hawkins during the early spring, the House on May 9 passed H.R.7, titled "The Applied Technology Amendments of 1989." The title change indicates the intent of Congress to significantly revamp the federal direction in vocational education.

The House amendments are remarkable for a fundamental change in the federal philosophy for vocational education. It is now far removed from the historic intent to provide assistance for occupational education and job training. Instead, the program is deliberately designed to provide federal funds primarily to economically disadvantaged areas and populations. H.R.7 also clearly depicts a fundamental distrust of the states to carry out the intent of Congress, by removing from the states the ability to determine their own intrastate allocations of Perkins Act funds.

Among the many changes sought by the House in the Perkins Act, three major provisions affecting California Community Colleges are:

- Elimination of the "setasides" for special populations, which total 57% of the basic grant under present Perkins Act provisions. These include: handicapped and disadvantaged individuals; adults in need of training and retraining; single parents, displaced homemakers, single pregnant women; participants in programs to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education; and incarcerated criminals.

- Changes in the formula for in-state allocation of Perkins Act funds, using instead a formula based on Pell Grant awards, students in vocational rehabilitation programs, and total enrollment. H.R.7 also reduces funds for state administration because funds are allocated by formula directly to local educational agencies. The bill further eliminates the 43% allocated to state agencies for program improvement.

- Establishment of the "Tech/Prep" program, based on California's "2+2" model, authorizing $200 million for grants to be made by the Secretary of Education to individual local education agencies on a proposal basis.

When the H.R.7 formula was analyzed in the Chancellor's Office, 38 districts were found in danger of losing from .04% to 60% of their previous three-year average allocations; the average loss would be 21.9%. Thirty-three districts would stand to gain, at the expense of the losing districts, from 2.3% to 114.3%, averaging 29.2%.

After the House passed H.R.7, Chairman Clairborne Pell of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities began hearings on reauthorization much earlier than anticipated. Moving with very unusual speed, the Subcommittee forwarded its recommendations to the full Committee on Labor and Human Resources, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy, at the end of October; the bill -- S.1109 -- received Committee approval on November 1. However, the issue was not taken up on the Senate floor before Congress recessed on November 22 for the remainder of the year, and awaits action after Congress reconvenes on January 23. It is expected that action will take place early in February, with a Conference Committee to take action to reconcile the two bills in March or April. Senator David Durenberger, (R-Minnesota) has filed a letter of intent to place a formal "hold" on the bill when it is calendared for action on the Senate floor.

The Senate bill takes a much different approach to renewal of the Perkins Act. It reflects the philosophy of the Committee and its staff that by far the largest enrollments in vocational education are in the secondary sector, and that is where most students get their only exposure to job training of any kind, since the vast majority of high school students never enroll in postsecondary education.

The Senate bill, containing an authorization level of $1.4 billion, allocates 5% of the total for "national programs and special concerns," and 95% for basic grants. Of the basic grant amount, 20% is reserved for the state agency administering the Perkins Act (in California, the State Department of Education) for state programs and administrative costs. (Of this 20%, 5% is for administration and 15% for "programs and state leadership.") Five percent of the basic grant is for "2+2 Tech/Prep" programs; and 75% is for program use.

Of the 75% for programs, the bill requires 65%-75% to be allocated to secondary schools, and 25%-35% to postsecondary education, including adult education. Of the postsecondary allocation, 30% must be spent on programs for single parents, displaced homemakers and single pregnant women (minors). Remaining program money must go to programs for economically disadvantaged, limited English proficient, handicapped, and traditionally underserved populations.

The Federal Liaison Office has formed a coalition with 20 other state community and technical college systems to seek a provision which would allow the states the flexibility to determine the split between their own secondary and postsecondary systems. Coalition members currently receive 33% or more of Perkins Act funds in their respective states.

Through the Chancellor's Federal Office, the coalition will work with the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and Washington Office of Governor Deukmejian, California's Senators Cranston and Wilson, and with Senators Durenberger and Simon (D-Illinois), both members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and other individuals and national organizations to achieve a "flexibility provision" either as a floor amendment in the Senate or a provision through the Conference Committee.

STUDENT ACCESS AND SUCCESS

Student Loan Defaults

The Department of Education on June 5 issued its long-delayed regulations to attempt to reduce student loan defaults. The defaulted amount has continued to rise $1.6 billion in 1988 to about $1.8 billion this year. In 1988, Congress was unable to reach agreement on a loan default bill, and agreed to wait for the Department's rules.

While the June 5 regulations were not as stringent as those proposed earlier by former Secretary William Bennett, they nevertheless have created serious problems of compliance for community colleges throughout the nation. According the Department of Education officials, one of the purposes of the regulations is to produce information for prospective students which will contrast community colleges with proprietary schools regarding student success and placement rates.

(The President of the American Council on Education and the Executive Director of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities have called for creating a separate program of federal financial aid for proprietary trade school students. The National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, which represents most of those which would be affected, however, has vigorously opposed such a separation.)

Major problems for California Community Colleges were created by the rules regarding institutional consumer information, including student success rates and job placement, and other research requirements; a required pro rata tuition refund policy; and a so-called "Appendix D" which required institutions with high default rates to file default reduction management plans including hiring additional faculty, counselors and job placement personnel, and virtual restructuring of the institution. The workload implications of these regulations for financial aid offices and occupational education programs were staggering.

The Federal Liaison Office arranged for a meeting of Chancellor's office staff with Department officials, including the Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, the Chief of the Guaranteed Student Loan Branch, and others to discuss the difficulties our colleges would have in complying with the regulations, which were primarily intended to tighten control over student financial aid in proprietary schools.

Prior to the October 17 meeting in Washington, the Federal Liaison Office also had arranged a 30-day extension of the deadline for our colleges to file their initial reports with the Department. Confirming the results of that meeting, an informal memorandum of understanding has been developed to identify several compromises which will assist our colleges by reducing the amount of research they must do regarding students who default, as well as a statement that the Department will seek a regulation change to modify the required tuition refund policies. As part of the agreement with ED, the Chancellor has assisted 59 colleges by submitting -- as a statewide package -- much of the information that they are required to submit as part of their default management plans.

Supplemental Loans to Students Restricted

In the deficit-reduction, or reconciliation bill (see Item on Appropriations, below), Congress required LSS borrowers to have high school diplomas or equivalent; lowered the maximum loan for students in short-term (300 to 800 clock hours) courses; and prohibited students enrolled in institutions with default rates higher than 30% from receiving LSS loans. House conferees on the bill had wanted to eliminate first-year students from LSS eligibility altogether, but the Senate refused to concur.

Higher Education Act Reauthorization

Although it does not expire until 1991, the Higher Education Act of 1965 has been the subject of attention by many associations and organizations, as well as by the U.S. Department of Education. The Federal Liaison Office was represented on two task forces sponsored by the American Council on Education to make preliminary recommendations regarding changes needed in the Higher Education Act, including panels on low income students and institutional aid.

The Department of Education held a series of hearings throughout the nation, one of which was in San Francisco. At that hearing, Chancellor Mertes testified on the issues of student financial aid, the need for additional faculty, and the need for assistance to college libraries.

HUMAN RESOURCES

House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Gus Hawkins requested the Chancellor's Federal Office to represent community colleges on a work group fine tuning provisions for H.R.2355, his "Workforce 2000" bill, which would require stricter standards of compliance with civil rights and affirmative action laws for all federal contractors, and to establish a fund to prepare underrepresented groups to receive needed education and job training. The fund is to be created through a "tax" of .05% on every federal contract which is estimated to produce up to $800 million annually. The bill has proved to be quite controversial because it establishes a precedent for a federal "take-back" on contracts.

FINANCE

Appropriations and Student Financial Aid

In the hectic hours before adjourning on November 22 for the year, Congress passed H.R.3299, the deficit-reduction bill over which much wrangling had occurred. ED's FY 1990 appropriation bill, H.R.3566, had passes just a few days earlier. H.R.3299 was important to educators because it was expected to restore most of the money cut from the budget of the Department of Education as a consequence of "sequestration" required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law. H.R.3299, however, fell $4.3 billion short of reaching the mandated reduction target of $14.7 billion for 1990.

In a totally unanticipated move, Congress and the Administration agreed to an additional across-the-board cut of 1.7% to meet the target. The result for education is a FY 1990 budget increase of only 2.2%, less than half the anticipated inflation rate of 4.5%. Coupled with an expected increase in applications for student aid in 1990, the appropriations action will have drastic effects on all federal student financial aid programs.

The American Council on Education estimates the Pell program must be reduced by 192,000 grants from the current level, and more than one million students will have their award amounts reduced. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants will be reduced by about 12,000 awards, despite an increase of $27 million in the program. The State Student Incentive Grant program, proposed for zero funding by the Administration, was reduced by 17% from its 1989 level -- to $60 million -- resulting in a loss of some 3,000 grants. The across-the-board cut will also result in the loss of 16,000 Work-Study awards and 3,000 Perkins Student Loans.

The deficit-reduction bill made several non-fiscal changes in student aid. They included establishing a six-month amnesty period for student loan defaulters; a required 30-day delay in disbursing initial loan checks to first-year students; and substantial changes in the Supplemental Loans to Students program (see earlier item for details). One other change, made in the ED appropriation bill, was to remove less-than-half-time students from eligibility for Pell grants.

Institutional aid programs under Title III of the Higher Education Act received a boost from $174 million to $199 million. Sixteen California Community Colleges received more than $5.4 million in Title III grants in FY 1989, with more expected to apply for grants next year.

In another bill, to increase the U.S. debt ceiling, Congress finally repealed Section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code. Enacted as part of the tax reform package in 1986, this provision would have required colleges and others to undertake costly analyses of the fairness of their employee benefit plans and assure that they treated both high- and low-salaried employees with equality.

Despite efforts of small business associations, the issue of a tax on the unrelated business income (UBIT) of non-profit organizations including universities and colleges was not an extensively-debated issue in 1989; it could be raised, however, if new or increased taxes are considered in 1990.

State Legalization Impact Assistant Grants (SLIAG)

Members of Congress engaged in what appeared to be a feeding frenzy around SLIAG funds for FY 1990. When it enacted the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, Congress also established the SLIAG program to assist states in meeting the demand for education, social services and health care for "newly legalized aliens" seeking to become citizens. In an unusual action, the Act also appropriated $1 billion a year for four years for the program. California receives 58% of those funds, since most of the formerly illegal aliens, now seeking citizenship under the so-called amnesty act, reside here.

Because local programs were slow in developing and much of the money allocated to the state was held in reserve, most of the appropriation was unspent. In September, an audit by the Department of Health and Human Services revealed an unspent "stockpile" of $1.6 billion in SLIAG funds.

Consequently, when the HHS, Labor and Education appropriation bill was considered in the Appropriations Committee and later on the floor of the Senate, more than $555 million was taken from the SLIAG appropriation for FY 1990, the third year of the four-year commitment. The reductions were used to fund such diverse activities as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program ($50 million), the U.S. Institute for Peace ($200,000), rural medical referral centers ($60 million), a University of Kansas bioscience building, and the President's war on drugs ($325 million).

Through the efforts of Senator Graham of Florida, Senator Gramm of Texas, and California Senators Cranston and Wilson, Congress did amend the reconciliation bill to provide for a review of the needs of the SLIAG program during consideration of the FY 1992 budget, and a repayment of the funds if necessary.

OTHER ISSUES

The right of community colleges to provide educational opportunities on military bases in California and throughout the world was the subject of challenge this year. A problem arose several years ago when the Department of Defense proposed to issue contracts to educational institutions for the provision of all educational services on individual bases or in major military areas with many bases. Since community colleges provide education only at the lower division level, they would have been effectively excluded from most installations which would require baccalaureate and master's level courses as well.

Community college interests, including the Federal Office, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges and its law firm, Chicago City-Wide Colleges and other community colleges throughout the nation secured an amendment to the 1990 Defense Authorization Act directing the Secretary of Defense to study the delivery of postsecondary education services available, and to determine whether the Department's procedures and policies are "adequate to ensure the recipients of such services the benefit of choice in the offering of such services."

PART II

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

AB 28 (Johnston) Employment Training.

This bill specifies that the terms of all previously appointed members of the Employment Training Panel expire on January 1, 1990 and new members must be appointed to begin serving on that date. The date of repeal of the Employment Training Fund is extended from January 1, 1991 to January 1, 1994. Under this bill, the Employment Training Panel is required to maintain three regional offices, with two located in the southern part of the state and one located in the northern part of the state. Various definitions, projects, procedures and reporting requirements are also included.

Chapter 926, Statutes of 1989

AB 48 (Hughes) Mathematics, Engineering, and Science Achievement (MESA) Program. Urgency.

This bill extends the MESA program to low-income and ethnic minority students in community colleges and includes intent language that funding for the MESA program be included in the annual Budget Act. The repeal date for the program is extended from January 1, 1991 to June 30, 1995.

Chapter 1348, Statutes of 1989

AB 50 (Elder) State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), Internal Revenue Code, Section 415 Limitations.

This bill specifies that the benefits payable to community college employees on or after January 1, 1990 shall be subject to the Internal Revenue Code Section 415 limitations and requires employers to notify these employees of this change. The scope of representation under the statutes governing public school employer-employee relations is expanded to include alternative compensation or benefits for employees adversely affected by these pension limitations. As a result, there are state-reimbursable, state-mandated local negotiating costs.

Chapter 1004, Statutes of 1989

AB 123 (Elder) STRS-Classroom Teachers.

Based on a district's collective bargaining agreement, the final compensation period for classroom teachers retiring after June 30, 1990 will be any twelve consecutive months. This bill imposes a state-reimbursable, state-mandated local negotiating cost for local public school employer-employee relations negotiations.

Chapter 1184, Statutes of 1989

AB 198 (O'Connell) Education Finance (Proposition 98). Urgency.

This bill clarifies terms and phrases in Proposition 98 and in doing so, imposes specified requirements on community colleges. The bill appropriates $84,000,000 for community colleges to implement Phase I reforms of AB 1725 (Vasconcellos, Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988) and fund matriculation programs in 1989-90. This bill revises the appropriations limit for local districts by transferring local school spending capacity to the State. Some portions of both AB 198 and SB 98 are conditional upon the passage of SCA 1 (Garamendi) on June 5, 1990. The policy provisions of AB 198 are identical to SB 98 and AB 198 is only distinguishable by the funding it provides for the 1989-90 fiscal year. See also, SB 98.

Chapter 83, Statutes of 1989

AB 288 (Clute) Tuition and Fee Exemptions.

This bill provides an exemption from tuition or incidental fees at a state-supported college or university to the dependent or surviving unmarried spouse of a California National Guard who was killed or disabled while on active duty.

Chapter 136, Statutes of 1989

AB 335 (Roybal-Allard) Adult Education. Urgency.

This bill continues the adult education program in statute until June 30, 1994, and removes it from the list of categorical programs that sunset June 30, 1989. The Legislative Analyst and the State Department of Education would be required to review adult education every five years.

Chapter 73, Statutes of 1989

AB 361 (Vasconcellos) Energy Facilities.

This bill would eliminate the January 1, 1990, sunset date for issuance of revenue bonds by the State Public Works Board. This extension allows benefits generated by all new third-party and bond-financed energy projects undertaken after that date to continue to be shared equally between the State and the participating institutions. Second, AB 361 extends the period indefinitely during which Energy Efficiency Revenue Bonds currently authorized for issuance could actually be issued beyond June 30, 1993. These provisions assure the continued availability of these bonds as a source for financing future energy projects on public sites.

Chapter 216, Statutes of 1989

AB 370 (Hannigan) Child Development Programs. Urgency.

This bill eliminates the sunset date for child care and development services provided under contract with the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Organizations offering child development programs must maintain a profile of each child served by their program.

Chapter 1394, Statutes of 1989

AB 400 (W. Brown) Community Service Scholarship Program.

This bill establishes the Community Service Fellowship Program to provide scholarships to graduating high school seniors for performing volunteer community services. At least one scholarship, or one for every 1,000 students enrolled, will be awarded per year to each public high school participating in the program. Prospective community college students will be encouraged to apply. If a recipient elected to attend a community college, the student could apply the award to enrollment fees, other related student fees, and indirect student costs, e.g. transportation, books, etc.

Chapter 1188, Statutes of 1989

AB 420 (Hughes) Part-time Employment of University Students in State Government.

This bill codifies existing practice regarding interagency agreements between state and higher education organizations concerning student assistants and graduate student assistants. Additionally, a stricter interpretation of the 194 day limit of employment is required.

Chapter 168, Statutes of 1989

AB 464 (Baker) Postsecondary Education Capital Outlay Funding.

This bill appropriates $2,411,000 to the Board of Governors to allocate to Saddleback Community College for construction of a cafeteria at Saddleback. The Governor's Budget, as introduced, included funding for projects through priority number 97 from the list of priorities maintained by the Chancellor's Office. The Legislature augmented the Budget Act with additional projects, including number 98 for Saddleback. The Governor vetoed the funding for this project from the Budget Act passed by the Legislature. AB 464 restored funding for this project.

Chapter 1190, Statutes of 1989

AB 656 (Jones) Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Program.

This measure provides for the enrollment of GAIN participants in more than one educational program at a time, at the request of the participant. The requirement for competitive bids for job training and education programs provided by counties is eliminated.

Status: Chapter 1310, Statutes of 1989

AB 739 (Johnson) Scholarships for Law Enforcement Dependents.

This bill authorizes eligibility for a college scholarship to the spouse of a peace officer, law enforcement officer, or firefighter. Such a college scholarship is already available to the dependents of members of these employment groups who are killed or disabled in the performance of their duty.

Chapter 173, Statutes of 1989

AB 814 (Floyd) Asian and Pacific Islander Ethnic Classifications.

This bill requires all State agencies, including the Chancellor's Office, to include separate collection categories for each major Asian and Pacific Islander group when collecting data or conducting surveys of the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, including students. These groups include, but are not limited to, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Laotian, and Cambodian.

Chapter 965, Statutes of 1989

AB 855 (Felando) Administrative Regulations.

This bill requires the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to request a justification from a state agency for the continuation of a regulation after the statutory authority supporting the regulation has been repealed or becomes ineffective. The state agency is permitted to file a Request for Review of any OAL finding with the Governor's Legal Affairs Secretary, and the Governor has final authority regarding the repeal of any regulation where the statutory authority no longer exists.

Chapter 1170, Statutes of 1989

AB 898 (Areias) Technology Education.

This bill requests the California Council on Science and Technology, formed in 1988, to prepare and submit a study concerning the role of technology in business, education, and government by July 1, 1992.

Chapter 1211, Statutes of 1989

AB 923 (Tucker) Community College District Trustees' Stipends and Retirement Benefits.

This bill limits the ability of a PERS classified retiree to collect retirement benefits while receiving compensation as a community college trustee.

Chapter 192, Statutes of 1989

AB 1051 (Leslie) Sales Tax on Factory-built School Buildings.

This bill provides for an exemption from sales taxes on 60% of the sales prices of factory-built school buildings purchased by school and community college districts.

Chapter 816, Statutes of 1989

AB 1139 (N. Waters) Field Act Exemption.

This bill extends the current Lake Tahoe Community College District Field Act exemption from June 30, 1990 to June 30, 1995, to allow the district to continue to use off-site leased buildings. In addition, the district must inform students of the risks that may be incurred by continued occupation of the building not in conformance with the Field Act standards for district-owned buildings.

Chapter 217, Statutes of 1989

AB 1190 (Campbell) Vocational Education.

This bill authorizes community colleges, as well as school districts, to contract with an activity center, work activity center, or sheltered workshop to provide vocational skill training in any adult education program for substantially handicapped persons operated by a school district. AB 1190 requires that contracts between the districts and the centers or workshops meet minimum contract requirements and that the course of study be approved by the State Department of Education.

Chapter 255, Statutes of 1989

AB 1193 (Hughes) School Employer-Option for Safety Retirement Formulas.

This bill authorizes school and community college districts to adopt and transmit, through the county superintendent of schools, a resolution to the Public Employees Retirement System to authorize their local police to elect to become subject to specified safety retirement formulas. This new authorization would impose state-reimbursable, state-mandated local negotiating costs.

Chapter 404, Statutes of 1989

AB 1237 (Clute) Student Residency Criteria.

This bill entitles a student to resident classification who is a graduate of any school located in California and operated by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Community college districts would be required to grant resident status to students who qualify.

Chapter 424, Statutes of 1989

AB 1431 (Eastin) State Agency Reports Filed with Legislative Counsel.

This bill requires the Legislative Counsel to prepare a monthly report that lists all reports distributed by state and local governmental agencies to the Governor and/or the Legislature as the result of a requirement or request in law.

Chapter 528, Statutes of 1989

AB 1470 (Farr) Farr-Morgan-Quackenbush Educational Technology Act of 1989.

This bill repeals the existing educational technology local assistance program and establishes in its place the Educational Technology Act of 1989, which is intended to accomplish an intersegmental approach to statewide planning for technology. Local assistance grants are to be provided to K-12 districts for educational technology applications. A planning commission is established which shall include one member of the Board of Governors, to be appointed by the Governor.

Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1989

AB 1993 (Farr) Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions.

This bill requires the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) to review national and regional accrediting agencies which accredit private postsecondary institutions doing business or seeking to do business in the state, and report to the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education and the Legislature by December 31, 1990. The Commission is required to prepare a preliminary draft of proposed regulations to implement the standards, procedures, and criteria prescribed in specified provisions governing private postsecondary educational institutions.

See also AB 1470 (Waters) and SB 190 (Morgan).

Chapter 1324, Statutes of 1989

AB 2095 (Lempert) Amnesty Program for Guaranteed Student Loan Defaults.

This bill requires the Student Aid Commission (SAC) to develop, implement, and publicize a state guaranteed student loan amnesty program which would allow borrowers that have defaulted on one or more loans guaranteed by SAC to enter into a negotiated repayment plan without certain penalties. AB 2095 also prohibits consumer credit reporting agencies from reporting previous defaults on guaranteed student loans once the borrower has demonstrated compliance with a revised repayment plan.

Chapter 574, Statutes of 1989

AB 2155 (Vasconcellos) AB 1725 Clean-up Bill.

This bill contains numerous technical changes to AB 1725 in order to provide a clear interpretation of this major reform bill. The various provisions are outlined below:

(1) AB 1725 (Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988) modified the composition of the Board of Governors to require the Governor to appoint two current or former local district trustees and a second tenured faculty member. AB 2155 clarifies that the first of two voting tenured faculty members is to be appointed no later than January 15, 1991.

(2) The Board of Governors consists of 16 members, including two trustees, with six year terms; two faculty members have two year terms. AB 2155 clarifies that the six year terms first apply on January 15, 1993 and also converts the present structure of four year staggered terms to a structure of six year staggered terms, to conform with the change to six year terms made by AB 1725.

(3) AB 2155 clarifies that official acts of the Board of Governors be by a majority of the Board, rather than "an affirmative vote of at least eight members," to account for the increased size of the Board as authorized by AB 1725.

(4) AB 1725 provides for a financing mechanism to replace the one provided by SB 851 (Chapter 565, Statutes of 1983). This new mechanism, known as program-based funding, was not intended to become operative until fiscal year 1991-92 or until district budgets are increased by $140 million from the State General Fund, whichever is later. AB 2155 clarifies this intent.

(5) In AB 1725, the Legislature provided a transitional funding mechanism for program improvement pending the implementation of program based funding. This transitional mechanism allocates revenues to districts based on ADA (adjusted for equalization) and authorizes districts to use these revenues for any one of 19 authorized purposes. AB 2155 clarifies the intent of AB 1725 that the Board of Governors allocate these program improvement revenues on the basis of the amount of ADA funded in the prior fiscal year, rather than the 1987-88 fiscal year.

(6) AB 1725 provides that, as of June 30, 1990, any instructor holding a credential and employed by a district is entitled to remain employed until the credential expires. AB 2155 includes part-time instructors within the definition of instructors. (See also SB 1590 which removes the requirement that a person holding a credential be employed as of June 30, 1990, in order for the credential to be effective.)

(7) Under AB 1725, the Board of Governors must complete certain tasks before the new standards for faculty minimum qualifications can be implemented, such as prepare a list of disciplines in which the master's degree is not generally expected or available. The Board is to have completed these tasks by July 1, 1989, relying primarily upon the advice and judgment of the Academic Senate. There is a conflict between this deadline and the phased implementation dates provided in AB 1725. The provision imposing this requirement on the Board does not become operative until July 1, 1989. AB 2155 deletes the requirement that the Board adopt regulations within 120 days after enactment of the new minimum qualifications to be consistent with other provisions of the law relating to faculty hiring requirements.

(8) AB 1725 requires a study by the California Postsecondary Education Commission and the State Department of Education, to assess the ongoing role of the Community Colleges, UC, and CSU in their respective roles in conducting programs in English as a Second Language. AB 2155 clarifies the intent of AB 1725 by requiring the study to be completed 18 months after an appropriation is made covering the costs of the study.

(9) AB 1725 requires a study by the Chancellor on the feasibility of establishing interdisciplinary colleges. AB 2155 provides clarifying language that this study be completed 18 months after an appropriation is made.

(10) As of January 1, 1989, AB 1725 requires that every instructional or student services administrator must be employed by a contract not to exceed four years. All other administrators may be employed by a contract not to exceed four years. Due to a drafting error, these new provisions become operative January 1, 1989, instead of July 1, 1990, or when $70 million of program improvement money is provided, whichever is later. AB 2155 conforms these dates with the operative dates of other reforms.

(11) AB 1725 provides for a hold harmless clause within the provisions of program based funding for 1991-92, guaranteeing that all districts will receive at least the apportionment under program based funding to which they would have been entitled under SB 851. Consistent with legislative intent, AB 2155 clarifies that the clause becomes effective either on July 1, 1991, or when program based funding is implemented.

(12) AB 1725 requires the Board of Governors to adopt various minimum qualifications, including those for credit instruction, EOPS, DSPS, instructional and student services and apprenticeship instructors. AB 2155 requires the Board to rely primarily on appropriate apprenticeship faculty in the adoption of minimum qualifications for apprenticeship instructors.

Chapter 1071, Statutes of 1989

AB 2240 (Hughes) California Mathematics Diagnostic Testing Program.

This bill establishes the California Mathematics Diagnostic Testing Program and requires the California State University Trustees to administer the program to develop assessment materials and diagnostic services in the area of mathematics. An intersegmental committee is created, including two mathematics faculty members. Committee members are to be appointed by the Chancellor of CSU, the President of the University of California and the Chancellor of California Community Colleges. Funds approved by the Legislature for this purpose were vetoed by the Governor, with the following veto message:

I am deleting the $119,500 appropriation contained in Section 3 of Assembly Bill No. 2240.

This bill would make the California Mathematics Diagnostic Testing Program (MDTP) independent from the California Academic Partnership Program (CAPP), establish an advisory committee for the MDTP, and appropriate $119,500 from the General Fund for the purposes of the program.

The demands placed on the budget resources require all of us to set priorities. With legislation I will be signing and the budget enacted in July 1989, more than $50 billion in state funds will be appropriated this fiscal year. This amount is more than adequate to provide the necessary essential services provided for by State Government. It is not necessary to put additional pressure on taxpayer funds for programs that fall beyond the priorities currently provided.

It is more appropriate to consider funding the provisions of this bill during the budget process for Fiscal Year 1990-91. Only at that time can we review the relative merits of this program in comparison to all other funding projects. The budget process enables us to weigh all demands on the state's revenues and direct our resources to programs, either new or existing, that have the most merit.

With this deletion, I approve Assembly Bill No. 2240.

Chapter 872, Statutes of 1989

ACR 6 (Eastin) Joint Oversight Committee on GAIN Implementation.

This measure reestablishes the Joint Oversight Committee on GAIN Implementation for the 1989-90 Regular Session, and would additionally authorize the committee to conduct hearings and develop recommendations on how California's GAIN program can be enhanced by the federal Family Support Act of 1988.

Resolution Chapter 23, Statutes of 1989

ACR 83 (Hayden) Massacre at Tiananmen Square.

This measure requests that all California public colleges and universities provide appropriate assistance to citizens of the People's Republic of China who have been studying in this state and who fear returning to the danger and repression in their country related to the massacre at Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

Resolution Chapter 149, Statutes of 1989

AJR 33 (Woodruff) Federal Student Loan Guidelines for Vocational and Proprietary Postsecondary Schools.

This measure memorializes the President and Congress to reconsider and revise as necessary the federal guidelines for institutional participation and student eligibility that apply to the granting of student loans for private and public postsecondary colleges and vocational schools, for the purpose of reducing the rate of default on student loans issued through those schools.

Resolution Chapter 110, Statutes of 1989

AJR 39 (Polanco) Federal Immigration Reform.

This measure memorializes the President and Congress to oppose any attempt to diminish or divert the funds currently appropriated for the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) Program.

Resolution Chapter 113, Statutes of 1989

SB 61 (Campbell) State Government Energy Services.

This bill revises the notice requirements for leases and energy service contracts from 60 days to 45 days and replaces the appropriations committees of the Legislature with the fiscal committees. This bill allows the Joint Legislative Budget Committee to conduct hearings on the issue and to make a recommendation for action to the Public Works Board.

Chapter 1219, Statutes of 1989

SB 98 (Hart) Education Finance (Proposition 98). Urgency.

This bill clarifies terms and phrases in Proposition 98 and in doing so, imposes specified requirements on community colleges. The bill also appropriates $51,500,000 for community colleges in 1988-89 and revises the appropriations limit for local districts. The policy provisions of SB 98 are identical to AB 198 and SB 98 is only distinguishable by the funding, which is provided for fiscal year 1988-89.

Chapter 82, Statutes of 1989

SB 109 (Torres) Immigration Reform Control Act (IRCA) Education Funding. Urgency.

This bill advances $50,000,000 to the State Department of Education (SDE) from funds available under IRCA that were not appropriated by the federal government. SDE is required to develop a fair and equitable allocation of these funds for reimbursement of claims, including those submitted by community colleges. SB 109 includes local mandates on districts by requiring districts to provide an explanation to recipients of federal education proficiency standards and issuance of evidence of satisfactory pursuance of standards. SDE is responsible to ensure districts meet this mandate.

Chapter 35, Statutes of 1989

SB 156 (Greene) Teacher Assistants.

This bill authorizes the Chancellor to allocate planning grants in 1990-91 to two selected districts to plan the establishment of a teacher assistant program. The funds in the bill for the grants were vetoed with the following veto message:

I am deleting the $50,000 appropriation contained in Section 3 and the $70,000 appropriation contained in Section 4 of Senate Bill No. 156.

This bill would establish a two-year, Associate of Arts teacher assistant degree program within the California Community Colleges to train teacher assistants for grades 1-6, and requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to establish an examination and certification process for teacher assistants.

The appropriations contained in this bill are for the 1990-91 Fiscal Year. Appropriating funds for a future fiscal year is contrary to state fiscal practices where costs are funded on an annual basis. It would be more appropriate to consider funding the provisions of this bill during the budget process for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

With this deletion, I approve Senate Bill No. 156.

Chapter 1345, Statutes of 1989

SB 165 (Alquist) 1989-90 Budget Act. Urgency.

This bill is the 1989-90 State Budget Act. The Community Colleges received the following:

- 4.64% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for apportionments and for EOPS and DSP&S
- 2.23% for growth in Average Daily Attendance (ADA)
- $15,000,000 for deferred maintenance
- $109,853,000 for capital outlay projects
- $23,000,000 for instructional equipment
- $1,000,000 for staff diversity
- $4,900,000 for staff development
- $6,400,000 for management information systems (MIS)
- $8,000,000 for removal of hazardous substances
- $5,000,000 for abatement of asbestos hazards

Chapter 93, Statutes of 1989

SB 171 (Boatwright) Facilities Revenue Bonds.

This bill continues the authority to pay a maximum of 12 percent interest on revenue bonds issued by community college districts, the California State University Trustees and the University of California Regents for the purposes of financing capital outlay projects.

Chapter 321, Statutes of 1989

SB 190 (Morgan) Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.

This bill establishes the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education with specified membership to be responsible for approval of private postsecondary and vocational educational institutions. The council is to become operative July 1, 1990 and commencing January 1, 1991, the council will assume responsibility for approving the educational institutions.

Chapter 1307, Statutes of 1989

SB 230 (Roberti) Child Care and Development Programs. Urgency.

This bill requires all child development programs to include a career ladder for classroom staff and includes completion of additional semester units in childhood education or child development as justification for salary increases. Furthermore, this bill extends the sunset date of child development and preschool programs from June 30, 1989 to June 30, 1994.

Chapter 81, Statutes of 1989

SB 238 (Morgan) Child Care Teachers' Aides.

This bill requires the State Department of Social Services to develop guidelines and procedures to permit an aide to assist a fully qualified teacher in the supervision of up to 18 preschool age children if the aide completes at least two accredited postsecondary semester units or equivalent quarter units of early childhood education or child development commencing the first semester or quarter following initial employment and continuing until six units have been completed.

Chapter 682, Statutes of 1989

SB 342 (Craven) Employment Discrimination.

This bill prohibits a public school employer or a higher education employer from discriminating or threatening to discriminate against applicants for employment or reemployment, in addition to employees, because of membership in employee organizations.

Chapter 313, Statutes of 1989

SB 576 (Maddy) Nursing Education.

This bill adds persons who agree to serve in an eligible county health facility to the list of eligible participants in the Registered Nurse Education Program. In addition, this bill would allow for the establishment of scholarships for x-ray technicians, laboratory technologists, and other health care professionals under this program.

Chapter 326, Statutes of 1989

Bills included in this part failed to pass a particular stage of the legislative process by the relevant required date. Each stage of the legislative process has its associated deadline established by the joint rules, so bills included here may have failed to pass by the deadline in their first policy committee, in the fiscal committee of the house of origin, on the floor of the house of origin, at various designated stages in the second house, or by the final adjournment of September 15. (Constitutional amendments, urgency bills, and resolutions are exempted from most of the deadlines.) The status of the bill at the time of adjournment is noted.

However, even though a bill failed passage, it might not be "dead." Rules may be waived by a two-thirds vote of the house which has the bill, and with a waiver, a bill may be revived. In addition, any bill still in its house of origin may be moved again in January 1990 without a rule waiver.

Since no bill can be judged dead with certainty until the end of session, the only distinction between a bill described in this part of the report that is, in fact, dead and one that will become a "two-year bill" lies in the intention of the author or lack thereof to press forward in the new year. Those intentions are sometimes difficult to ascertain, or not fully decided until the new year arrives. Consequently, bills contained in this section which appear "dead" might actually become two-year bills.

SB 683 (C. Green) Community College Workload Balancing Programs for Certificated Employees.

This bill authorizes governing boards of community college districts to adopt workload balancing programs for certificated employees which would permit excess time served to be used for paid leaves of absence at a subsequent date. This authorization creates a new employer-employee bargaining issue and, a state-reimbursable, state-mandated local negotiating cost.

Chapter 270, Statutes of 1989

SB 687 (C. Green) State Employees.

This bill provides new definitions of certain terms used in state civil service, imposes a new requirement on state agencies adopting a policy on smoking, and imposes various requirements on the State Personnel Board.

Chapter 103, Statutes of 1989

SB 716 (Watson) Non-Resident Tuition.

This bill requires each governing board to give notice of non-resident tuition fee changes during the spring term before the fall term in which the change will take effect. SB 716 adds a fourth alternative method for setting out-of-state tuition, that is, an amount not to exceed the amount that was expended by the district for the current expense of education, but in no case less than the statewide average.

Chapter 985, Statutes of 1989

SB 896 (Mello) Environmental Quality.

This bill allows the three segments of California public postsecondary education to use a long-range development plan to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act requirement of Environmental Impact Reports.

Chapter 659, Statutes of 1989

SB 906 (Dills) California State Lottery.

This measure requires the Lottery to be operated in such a manner to ensure the maximum amount of net revenues for public education in California.

Chapter 917, Statutes of 1989

SB 920 (Rogers) Seismic Safety Building Design.

This bill requires the California Seismic Safety Commission and the California State Architect to develop a state policy on acceptable levels of earthquake risk for new and existing state-owned buildings and to provide this policy to the Legislature for consideration by January 1, 1991. All public agencies, including community college districts, are encouraged to develop and implement policies and performance standards similar to those recommended by the Commission and the State Architect.

Chapter 988, Statutes of 1989

SB 955 (Stirling) Community College Holidays.

This bill authorizes the governing board of a community college district to close its college(s) on the Friday preceding or following Lincoln Day if Lincoln Day falls on a day other than Friday.

Chapter 267, Statutes of 1989

SB 1014 (Russell) State Mandates Apportionment System.

This bill revises the mandate reimbursement process in three ways: 1) if a statute or executive order establishing a mandate includes funding, local agencies, including community colleges, would not be reimbursed; 2) a "workload factor" is added to the calculation of the State Mandates Apportionment System in adjusting block grant amounts; 3) the late filing penalty is changed from 20 percent to 10 percent or $1,000, whichever is less. For community colleges, the workload measure is full-time equivalent students, or FTES.

Chapter 589, Statutes of 1989

SB 1106 (Bergeson) Student Financial Aid.

This bill changes the name of the California Educational Loan Program to the California Loan Programs and makes various changes to reflect the changes in the names of the federal financial aid programs. SB 1106 increases from $50 to $100 the stipend received by each member of the Commission for each day in which he or she attends any meeting of the Commission.

Chapter 1113, Statutes of 1989

SB 1202 (Hart) Long Distance Learning Program.

This bill requires the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) to develop a state policy on the use of long distance learning technology in education, to be considered and if appropriate, adopted by the Legislature. CPEC will recognize and coordinate existing long distance learning networks, and these networks will be encouraged to enter into partnerships.

Chapter 1038, Statutes of 1989

SB 1416 (Torres) Postsecondary Education Standardized Tests.

This bill requires the test sponsor of standardized tests to supply the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) any information mutually identified that will be useful in assessing the state's progress in increasing enrollment of Hispanic, Black, or American Indian students at the University of California or the California State University. The information will also serve to assist in developing strategies for expanding access to college for those students. CPEC is required to prepare reports on this issue.

Chapter 446, Statutes of 1989

SB 1513 (W. Campbell) State Teachers' Retirement System.

This bill requires that monthly STRS allowances payable to retirants, disabilitants, and beneficiaries be at least 68.2% of the original purchasing power of the allowance. This bill also authorizes the Teachers' Retirement Board to adjust the employer contribution rates by up to 0.5% in 1990-91.

Chapter 116, Statutes of 1989

SB 1531 (Dills) Apprenticeship Education.

This bill codifies in statute what has previously been placed in Budget Act control language. Funds can be shifted between apprenticeship-adult education programs provided by school districts and community college districts when programs are shifted between the two types of districts.

Chapter 961, Statutes of 1989

SB 1546 (Roberti) Student Records.

This bill requires the three segments of California public postsecondary education to provide an alleged victim of a sexual assault the results of any disciplinary action taken against an accused student.

Chapter 593, Statutes of 1989

SB 1590 (Petris) Community College Bookstore Operations; Credentialing; Inmate Education. Urgency.

This bill clarifies the law concerning community college bookstore operations. It repeals provisions of the Education Code Section 81676 limiting the types of materials to be sold at community college book stores. Specified requirements are imposed on districts that contract the operation of bookstores to private organizations.

SB 1590 further contains a "grandparent clause" to AB 1725 (Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988), authorizing any person with a credential to continue to serve under its terms, and thereby satisfy minimum qualifications of AB 1725. The Chancellor's Office is also authorized to continue charging a $40 credential fee to credential applicants until July 1, 1990.

Also, SB 1590 authorizes inmate education classes provided by districts at Federal institutions to be held as closed classes for apportionment purposes.

Chapter 1340, Statutes of 1989

SCA 1 (Garamendi) Appropriations Limit.

This measure, approved by the Legislature in June 1989, would modify the Gann Limit to enable the State to spend more revenue, to revise Proposition 98 and to allow the State to increase funding for transportation. It contains several provisions that significantly affect how schools and community colleges will be funded. The key provisions are as follows:

(1) Inflation and population growth currently define the annual calculation that determines the growth in the spending limit. Under SCA 1, this calculation would recognize economic growth by allowing the State limit to grow in relation to California's per capita personal income. Local districts could use either an inflation factor of the percentage growth in California per capita personal income or the percentage of local assessed value attributable to non-residential new construction.

(2) Currently any revenues exceeding the state or local limit must be returned to the taxpayers. Under SCA 1, excess revenues would instead be averaged over two years. After two years, any state excess revenues would be divided equally between K-12/community colleges and the taxpayers. Funds to education would not be built into the funding base nor increase the State's spending limit, as currently provided by Proposition 98.

(3) Under Proposition 98, the growth in statewide population and the U.S. Consumer Price Index are used to determine the growth in the State spending limit. SCA 1 would use California's per capita personal income and growth in the enrollments (or ADA) for both K-12 and community colleges instead of statewide population. These two factors could potentially raise the minimum funding guarantee provided in Proposition 98.

(4) SCA 1 would limit any funding increases in years of low State revenue growth. This would have the effect of limiting funding increases to K-12/community colleges to protect other State programs from budget cuts.

(5) SCA 1 includes a maintenance factor. In years when revenue growth is greater than personal income growth, the difference would be appropriated to schools and community college districts, thus offsetting any reductions to schools and community college districts during low revenue years.

(6) Capital outlay expenditures would be exempt from the Gann limit.

(7) SCA 1 would adjust the Gann limit to accommodate higher gas tax and truck weight fees. If SCA 1 is approved, two other bills, AB 471 (Katz) and SB 300 (Kopp), will enact a gas tax increase of 5 cents per gallon on August 1, 1990, increasing by one cent in each of the next four years. Truck weight fees (except pick-ups under 4001 pounds) would rise 40% on August 1, 1990.

Resolution Chapter 66, Statutes of 1989

SCR 9 (Torres) Joint Committee on Refugee Resettlement, International Migration, and Cooperative Development.

This measure creates the Joint Committee on Refugee Resettlement, International Migration, and Cooperative Development and would provide for the membership, authority, and duties of that committee.

Resolution Chapter 2, Statutes of 1989

PART III

BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

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AB 2 (Chacon) School District Trustee Areas.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 2 without my signature.

This bill would require the governing boards of school districts with pupil enrollments of 20,000 or more, of which at least 21 percent are members of an ethnic minority, to be elected by trustee area.

I do not believe it is appropriate for the Legislature to dictate the form of election used by a specific local governing body. Local government election matters have traditionally been placed in the hands of local citizens and should remain there.

In addition, current law provides several options for local voters to use should they desire a change in how their school governing board members are elected. First, the voters may approach the governing board which can, by board action, set the process in motion. Additionally, the local voters may approach the county committee on school district organization or collect signatures on petitions to have the question of trustee area elections put on the ballot. Current law requires only 2 percent or 250 signatures, whichever is less, in school districts the size of those affected by the bill. If a problem exists wherein these local petitions are not approved by the county committee on school district organization, the appropriate remedy is to provide a mechanism whereby collection of signatures will result in a direct local vote of the people.

AB 122 (Filante) Rule of 85 Service Retirement Plan.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 122 without my signature.

This bill would allow school districts to participate in a new retirement program called "Rule of 85," which would allow the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) members at age 50 or over whose age and years of service add up to the number 85 to retire at the full "two percent formula."

Under current law, STRS members may retire earlier than the normal retirement age of 60, but with a reduced retirement allowance. In addition, school districts have the ability to encourage early retirement when their situations warrant by offering up to two years of additional service credit to eligible employees through the "Golden Handshake" plan. There are also two other programs available to STRS members. This bill would add a fifth and very costly early retirement option to those already offered. In fact, STRS estimates the cost of this plan to average between $52,000 and $102,000 per individual. I do not believe enactment of this bill is necessary in light of the existing early retirement programs or advisable in light of the costs, which would result in a diversion of funds from the classroom to fund the program.

In addition, I am concerned that enactment of this bill would require purchasing power protection earlier than with a normal retirement. This would result in extreme pressure on the Legislature and the Administration to fund the additional benefit maintenance, which is a General Fund cost. Finally, the

"Rule of 85" program could cause STRS, at some date in the future, to exceed the limits on benefits that may be paid to individuals according to Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code. The penalty for exceeding the limits would be loss of STRS's federal tax exempt status. I do not believe it is appropriate to jeopardize the federal tax exempt status of STRS.

AB 364 (Polanco) Community College District Trustee Areas.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 364 without my signature.

This bill would require the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to be elected by trustee areas wherein each member residing in a trustee area is elected by the voters of that area.

I do not believe it is appropriate for the Legislature to dictate the form of election used by a specific local governing body. Local government election matters have traditionally been placed in the hands of local citizens and should remain there.

In addition, current law provides a procedure whereby a change in the community college elections in Los Angeles can be initiated by either a petition of 2 percent or 250 voters in the district, whichever is less, or by a community college district board resolution. These procedures provide the voters of this district with the tools they need to originate election changes if they so choose, without the intervention of the state.

AB 638 (Quackenbush) California Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 638 without my signature.

This bill would increase the Board of Registered Nursing membership from 9 to 11 members via the addition of two professional members of the board. It also would reassign the existing MD member of the board to represent the public interest.

I do not believe that adding two members to a regulatory board is an appropriate solution to correcting the workload problems cited by the sponsor in advocating this bill. Board members are appointed to regulatory bodies to provide policy direction and guidance, not to perform administrative functions that should be performed by staff.

AB 806 (Bates) Community College Course Repetition.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 806 without my signature.

This bill would require California Community College (CCC) districts to permit students who are not regularly enrolled in credit classes to audit such classes without limitation if they pay the necessary fees and if there are vacancies in those classes. This bill would also remove the current ceiling on audit fees.

I am concerned that this bill would unnecessarily restrict local decision making. CCC districts would no longer be allowed to set their own audit policies based on the unique preferences and priorities of local administrators and faculty. In 1988, I signed a major Community College reform bill, Chapter 973/1988 (Assembly Bill No. 1725), which specified certain matters relating to the operation of the local governing boards. This bill would create a serious departure from that governance structure.

Furthermore, I am concerned that by eliminating the current ceiling on audit fees, this bill could lead to substantial fee disparities among districts for the auditing of similar courses. In addition, authorization to set the audit fee at any level may prompt districts to attempt to attract students to audit courses rather than ensuring that space is available for students seeking credit in a transfer or vocational program.

AB 990 (Farr) Base Closures Task Force.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 990 without my signature.

This bill would create a Base Closure Task Force to coordinate state services and resources to address military base closures in California.

This bill is unnecessary. In May of this year, I formed an Administration working group on base closures, made up of representatives of state agencies, to coordinate state activities related to base closure and to cooperate with affected local agencies. This procedure has been acknowledged by both the federal government and the affected local governments and is working extremely well.

AB 1276 (Areias) Student Fees.

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 1276 without my signature.

This bill would extend the sunset date for the current law governing student fees from August 31, 1990 to August 31, 1995 and would make technical changes to clarify current law.

While I support the existing policy which provides gradual and predictable fee increases without creating a hardship on students and their families by excessive fee increases, I believe that extending the sunset date for the current law would be premature before the outcome of the June election on Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 is known. If Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 is not enacted by the voters, future Administrations and the higher education institutions will need flexibility in setting fees if there is a revenue shortfall or a problem relating to the state appropriation limit. I would sign urgency legislation next year which would extend the sunset on these fees, subject to passage of Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 on the June ballot.

SB 237 (B. Greene) Cooperative Education Job Training.

I am returning Senate Bill No 237 without my signature.

This bill would create a Cooperative Education Grants Program at the state level to provide grants of $50,000 to $120,000 from Employment Training Panel funds to public postsecondary institutions for administrative costs in operating cooperative education programs.

This legislation is unnecessary. Colleges and universities currently operate cooperative education programs in which students are placed in jobs related to their field of study and are paid entry-level salaries by the employer. The State Work Study Program also provides eligible college students with subsidized employment in positions related to their career goal or course of study.

Moreover, I do not believe the funding source for this proposal is appropriate. Employment Training Panel funds are derived from taxes paid by employers to relieve statewide unemployment insurance costs by providing job training for unemployment insurance recipients or individuals threatened by layoff. I do not believe these training dollars should be redirected to fund the administration costs of establishing programs to provide college students with work experience.

SB 288 (Torres) Return Rights of Classified School Employees.

I am returning Senate Bill No 288 without my signature.

This bill would provide classified school employees with return rights to the classification from which they were promoted if they were dismissed from the promotional job prior to the end of the promotional period.

The issue of return rights for classified employees should be the subject of local collective bargaining between the school or community college district and employee organization. It is inappropriate for the state to preempt the local decision-making process to the benefit of one side or the other.

SB 619 (Craven) Officers and Employees of the Deferred Compensation Program.

I am returning Senate Bill No. 619 without my signature.

This bill would make officers and employees of the Deferred Compensation Program within the Department of Personnel Administration (DPA) criminally liable for any breach of fiduciary responsibility or any breach in the standard of care set forth by this measure.

This bill is unnecessary. Criminal laws currently in existence are sufficient to address intentional mismanagement, theft or other mishandling of the deferred compensation plan by DPA personnel or their agents. Civil remedies and safeguards also exist to address these and other violations. For example,

employees are personally liable if they act outside the scope of their authority and may also be personally liable for punitive or exemplary damages. In addition, they may be subject to discharge for such misconduct.

I believe that criminalizing breaches in the standard of care owed by DPA officers and employees to deferred compensation plan participants is excessive. Members and officers of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) or the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) are not subject to such sanctions. DPA's role in the Deferred Compensation Program is to select investment options; employees voluntarily participate in the plan. Neither the PERS nor STRS Boards, which actually invest an employee's involuntary contributions, is subject to a criminal standard. Thus DPA employees who have a very limited role would find themselves potentially criminally liable while PERS and STRS employees who have discretion to invest involuntary employee contributions would be subject to a lesser standard.

SB 692 (Alquist) Community College Finance.

I am returning Senate Bill No 692 without my signature.

This bill would revise the procedures for computing increases in community college average daily attendance, based on special "growth factors." It would appropriate up to $15 million for this purpose from the Education Reserve Fund.

The funding for this bill is reappropriated from the Education Reserve Fund in this year's budget. A determination as to whether the complete reserve is necessary cannot be made until the close of this Fiscal Year. Therefore, it is more appropriate to wait and consider the funding of this proposal in the upcoming budget.

In addition, I believe that the growth factors to be used for increasing community college attendance limits are not well-defined. I believe that many of these growth factors could also be one-time in nature and should not result in permanent increases to districts' base attendance levels.

SB 773 (Campbell) Barbara Bush Literacy Program.

I am returning Senate Bill No. 773 without my signature.

This bill would appropriate $3.188 million to the State Librarian to establish the Barbara Bush Literacy Program.

The author has requested that I return this bill without my signature. He is concerned that confusion may arise between the existing Barbara Bush Literacy Foundation, a charitable foundation, and the program proposed in this bill.

SB 1358 (Torres) Higher Education Crime Reporting and Security Information Act.

I am returning Senate Bill No. 1358 without my signature.

This bill would enact the 'Higher Education Crime Reporting and Security Information Act,' which would require public and private institutions of higher education to submit annual reports to the Department of Justice regarding specified crime statistics.

While I am supportive of the intent of this bill, I am concerned that it would be too costly, especially since many colleges and universities already annually report crime statistics. It is estimated that this bill would cost the University of California and California State University $450,000 annually, and create a reimbursable state-mandated program on the California Community Colleges of between $1.25 and $3 million.

PART IV

TWO-YEAR BILLS

TWO-YEAR ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 13 (Katz) General Obligation Bonds.

This bill would prohibit the Treasurer from selling state general obligation bonds in any amount which would require the payment of principal and interest on all outstanding state general obligation bonds to exceed, in the aggregate, five percent of the amount of General Fund expenditures made by the state for the prior fiscal year. This bill would allow an exception from this prohibition for self-liquidating state general obligation bonds, regardless of the date of their issuance, and on other state obligation bonds issued after January 1, 1990.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Suspense File

AB 20 (Mountjoy) California Air and Space Center.

This bill would create the California Aerospace Commission, and would require the Commission to establish and maintain, in conjunction with NASA, the California Air and Space Center. AB 20 would also establish the Air and Space Foundation to oversee the planning, development, operation, and administration of the Space Center. Representatives on the Commission could also serve on the board of directors of the Foundation. The Chancellor would be represented on the Commission. This measure is identical to Senate Bill 69 (Torres), also a two-year bill.

Status: Assembly Committee on Economic Development

AB 54 (Elder) Revision in STRS Funding.

This measure would create a state-mandated local cost by requiring community college districts, as well as all other employers with employees in the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), to contribute an additional 4.1% of total salaries of members to STRS.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

AB 98 (Hughes) Education Finance.

This bill was the original bill introduced to clarify provisions of Proposition 98. A later measure, AB 198, become the Assembly bill to address such issues. See also, SB 98.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 161 (Floyd) Occupational Safety and Health.

This bill would extend the California Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal-OSHA) to all governmental entities, including community colleges. Governmental entities would be cited and charged a monetary penalty when found to be in violation of certain occupational safety and health standards. The penalty would be $1,000 for each day the violation or hazard continued to exist.

Status: Senate Industrial Relations Committee

AB 207 (Jones) Local Elections.

This bill would require that all county, municipal, district, school district and community college district elections (except special elections) be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each odd-numbered year, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year.

Status: Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee

AB 250 (Vasconcellos) State Budget Augmentation.

This bill would amend and supplement the Budget Act of 1989 by appropriating $149,431,000 as scheduled, to specified items of the Budget Act.

Status: Senate Second Reading File

AB 336 (Roybal-Allard) Adult Education.

This bill would authorize K-12 districts that have reached or exceeded the limitations imposed by the spending cap to apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for additional funding for elementary skills, English as a Second Language, short-term vocational training, and parenting programs. The new funding would be appropriated on the basis of community-need criteria, including unemployment rates, non-English speaking residents, low levels of educational attainment, and average-income level.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

AB 343 (Chacon) Community College District Elections.

This bill would permit five percent of the registered voters in a community college district, by petition, to place directly on the ballot the question of the method to be used in electing district trustees. The voters may place directly on the ballot the question of whether trustees shall be elected by or from trustee areas or at large, using the same procedure as currently provided in statute for determining by ballot the establishment or rearrangement of trustee areas.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee

AB 461 (Hayden) Higher Education Facilities.

This bill would submit a bond issue to the voters on the June 5, 1990 ballot, entitled the Higher Education Expansion Bond Act of 1990. This Act would authorize the issuance of up to $1 billion of State General Obligation bonds for the University of California, California State University and Community Colleges for use in acquiring new campus sites, constructing new buildings, classrooms, laboratories, and libraries.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 462 (Hayden) Postsecondary Education.

This bill would make a number of changes to the portion of the Education Code which contains the Master Plan for Higher Education (ECS 66000 et. seq.). These changes were proposed in response to the report from the Commission to Review the Master Plan for Higher Education. The following is a brief summary of the proposed revisions found in this bill:

(1) Combine the mission statements of all three segments of higher education in one area of the Education Code.

(2) Establish specific policies regarding the amount of student grants awarded under the California Educational Opportunity Grant program, and emphasize increasing the number of graduate students in those programs who are members of underrepresented groups.

(3) Reaffirm the primary educational missions of the University of California and the California State University.

(4) Declare a state policy to provide adequate financial assistance, support services, and other necessary resources to disabled students seeking to enroll in colleges or universities.

(5) Require colleges and universities to establish precollegiate core curriculum and declare a policy of student access to this curriculum as well as an opportunity for students to make-up deficiencies in completing this core curriculum.

(6) Strongly encourage all segments to improve the admissions of ethnically underrepresented and economically disadvantaged students.

(7) Establish educational equity as a statewide policy.

(8) Require each segment of higher education to publish curriculum goals, objectives and priorities.

(9) Require the governing board of each segment to address issues of quality of teaching, student retention, student services, and part-time faculty ratios.

(10) Require the governing boards of each segment to prepare faculty and staff diversity plans, as well as to develop a system to increase staff diversity.

(11) Require a periodic review of graduate and professional programs.

(12) Establish a guaranteed transfer policy between Community Colleges and the UC and CSU.

(13) Direct the California Postsecondary Education Commission to prepare a growth plan for the period of 1990-2005.

Status: Senate Rules Committee

AB 463 (Hayden) Council on Academic Excellence.

This bill would create the California Council on Academic Excellence, the purpose of which would be to promote and foster intersegmental cooperation and collaboration, and to oversee a program of performance-based funding.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 500 (Hayden) California Education Trust.

This bill would create the California Education Trust and the Advance Tuition Payment Fund. The Trust would enter into advance tuition payment contracts for the purpose of obtaining revenue, in consideration for a promise to pay the higher education expenses of the beneficiary. The trust assets would be invested at the recommendation of the Board of Directors with a designated portion of the proceeds to go to administrative costs and to other financial aid programs.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee

AB 616 (Allen) Child Care Education.

This bill would require the basic information provided for day care center licensees regarding various training options existing in the state to include specifics as to how in-service training programs may be approved by the Private Postsecondary Education Division of the Department of Education to satisfy coursework requirements in early childhood education.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 755 (Hughes) Instructional Paraprofessional Development.

This bill would establish the Instructional Paraprofessional Development Pilot Project, to promote the professional development of instructional aides and to encourage them to become credentialed teachers. Participation by postsecondary institutions in offering courses directed toward this clientele would be voluntary and local.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

AB 828 (Margolin) Information and Statewide Register.

This bill would require owners of public buildings, including public entities, to implement and maintain information and registry systems regarding asbestos.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

AB 880 (Hughes) Community College Finance.

This bill would require community colleges to compute average daily attendance for the clinical instruction portion of part-time nursing programs at twice the standard rate allowed currently for instructional hours.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 957 (Friedman) Instructional Improvement.

This bill was a spot bill that would have made technical, non-substantive changes to the Proposition 98 provisions related to instructional improvement.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 1055 (Roos) Nurse Recruitment.

The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), in consultation with the Chancellor's Office, would be required to develop a program to promote nursing as a career by working with high schools, community colleges, and the California State University. It is also required to develop a model project network to disseminate information to health facilities and educational/ vocational institutions about successful efforts to recruit persons into registered nursing. The OSHPD would be required to consult with the Chancellor, among others, in developing the projects specified under AB 1055. This bill would extend the operation of the program to January 1, 1994.

Status: Senate Education Committee

AB 1213 (Eastin) Articulation.

This bill would require the State Department of Education and the Chancellor's Office to develop guidelines expanding and strengthening program coordination and articulation between the segments, including program standards, frameworks, and quality criteria for 2+2 programs. The bill appropriates $1 million to the State Department of Education to administer the program.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

AB 1267 (D. Brown) Education Finance.

This bill would require K-12 and community college districts to include penalties, interest, and redemptions associated with property taxes as revenues to be subtracted from State apportionments received by these districts. Also, the districts would be prohibited from amending forms for reporting these revenues after July 1, 1987.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 1273 (Campbell) Adult Education.

This bill would allow a school district to apply to the Department of Education for permission to offer an adult education program where there does not currently exist an agreement with a community college district to provide such a program. Districts offering such programs would be required to give priority to enrollees in Basic Skills, English as a Second Language, and Citizenship programs. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges would be required to establish a task force to jointly prepare a report, due January 1, 1992, and a five-year plan on adult education.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB 1341 (Vasconcellos) Education Finance.

This bill would appropriate $140 million to K-12 for various programs and $140 million to community colleges for the purpose of implementing community college reform. It was intended as a "back-up measure" to the Budget Act to ensure funding was forthcoming for Phase I reforms.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Suspense File

AB 1421 (Hughes) Adult Literacy.

This bill would require that the Superintendent of Public Instruction establish an interagency task force with specified tasks regarding adult literacy. These tasks would include identifying literacy needs and resources, developing a five-year state plan for meeting these needs, developing a single definition of literacy to be used by all adult literacy programs and developing a statewide coordination and referral system.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

AB 1422 (Hughes) Student of Color Advisory Board.

This bill would establish a state-funded Student of Color Advisory Board composed of nine members, all of whom must be enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate studies program at a public or private postsecondary institution. The Board would be required to report on various issues, including admission policies, equity and retention programs, hiring of people of color by the segments, graduate school enrollment rates, and graduation rates.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

AB 1434 (Ferguson) Day Care Center Teachers.

This bill would change the requirements for day care center teachers to six postsecondary semester units or the equivalent, of early childhood education or child development and one year of work experience in a licensed day care center or comparable group child-care program.

Status: Assembly Human Services Committee

AB 1468 (Bradley) Vocational Education.

This bill would require the governing board of each high school district or unified school district, in conjunction with the California Community Colleges, to develop within its vocational education program a four-year education program. The education program would include the establishment of a four-year curriculum with the aim of providing a trade skill to be developed in an approved apprenticeship program, together with a basic comprehension of mathematics, reading, and writing skills.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 1498 (Quackenbush) Competitive Technology Program.

This bill would permit the Department of Commerce to fund projects involving consortia development (jointly funded or jointly operated independent research and development organizations, which manage a variety of technology transfer projects with a specific technology or industry priority), as well as technology transfer and research.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AB 1512 (Farr) Local and Regional Financing.

State and local governmental entities, including community college districts, would be required to provide information requested by study groups established to investigate problems associated with population growth such as law enforcement, sanitation, air quality and traffic. These study groups would also reimburse the agencies or districts for the costs of providing the requested information. Funds for these study groups would be made available through grants administered by the Office of Planning and Research.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Suspense File

AB 1775 (Roos) Adult Education.

This bill would make various legislative findings with regard to the need for increased funding for adult education programs in basic education and English as a Second Language.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 1777 (Freidman) Child Care.

This bill would establish a program authorizing short-term loans of up to $75,000 per recipient to qualifying cities, counties, or cities and counties, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and improvement of property for child care facilities.

Status: Assembly Human Services Committee

AB 1924 (Allen) State Lottery Revenues.

This bill would revise the California State Lottery Act to require that unspecified minimum percentages of the total revenues be allocated to programs benefiting senior citizens.

Status: Assembly Governmental Organization Committee

AB 1960 (Hansen) Child Care Substitute Teachers.

This bill would permit a child day care center to hire an emergency substitute teacher notwithstanding educational requirements if the center has made serious efforts to recruit a qualified person and none was available.

Status: Assembly Human Services Committee

AB 1999 (Farr) University and State University Growth.

This bill would require the University of California and the California State University, in planning facilities, to be sensitive to the concerns of the local community and to make a good faith effort to honor local planning priorities. This bill also would require that the state mitigate the new costs directly incurred by the city, county, city and county, or special district for the services it provides due to growth incurred by the university campus, when it can be separately demonstrated that the cost is not otherwise recoverable.

Status: Assembly Human Services Committee

AB 2087 (LaFollette) Public School Employer-Employee Relations.

This bill would require an exclusive representative for collective bargaining purposes to annually inform the members of a local bargaining unit of the total dollar amounts, and the proportion of dues collected, which were expended in the previous fiscal year on specified activities of the organization. Annual public audits of parent state organizations on these same activities would also be required.

Status: Assembly Public Employees Committee

AB 2116 (Areias) Educational Services for Legalized Aliens.

This bill includes legislative intent that the Federal funds received by the State for the State Legalization Impact-Assistance Grant (SLIAG) program for 1988-89 shall be used for educational services for legalized aliens. These funds would be necessary to avoid reductions in these services necessary to eligible legalized aliens seeking permanent residency status.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 2154 (Vasconcellos) Instruction in Community Colleges.

This bill would require community college districts to apply a portion of their program improvement funds to assure that at least 75 percent of <u>all</u> instruction, including non-credit instruction, is provided by full-time faculty.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 2269 (Mojonnier) High Technology Employment Training Act.

This bill would establish the High Technology Employment Training Act of 1989 and would provide for the creation of a task force to develop, fund, and coordinate a cooperative program of high technology employment training which may include the provision of incentives for the training of technicians.

Status: Assembly Economic Development Committee

AB 2390 (Killea) Foster Parent Training.

This bill would require that foster parent training programs offered through the community colleges provide general training and include certain specified information. This bill would also require county social services departments to provide this training when it is unavailable through local community colleges. AB 2390 would require the Department of Social Services to increase the monthly care rate by $100 per child to foster care providers who have completed the community college or county sponsored general training program and at least 24 hours of further in-depth training.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

AB 2464 (Roos) Adult Education.

This bill would specifically authorize adult continuing education programs to also include computer and technical education programs.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 2478 (Campbell) Student Fees.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to provide adequate funding for the third year of the matriculation program in order to prevent any further barriers to implementation.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

AB 2531 (Wyman) State Budget Augmentation.

This bill would appropriate $335,549,143.82, as scheduled, in augmentation of the 1989 Budget Act appropriations.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

ACA 1 (McClintock) State-Mandated Local Programs.

This measure would propose that whenever the Legislature or a State agency mandates an activity which results in increased costs to any local agency, the State would pay the local agency for the increased costs. Exemptions would be added for voter-approved initiatives, implementing law, or executive orders tied to federal law, court actions, or collective bargaining agreements. The Commission on State Mandates would have the task of reviewing all new mandates within 90 days of implementation. If the Commission determines the appropriation is insufficient, the local agency may treat the mandates as voluntary until enough funds have been appropriated. The Commission would review all mandates since July 1, 1975, for adequacy of funding and notify the Legislature when State funds do not cover costs of a program. If the Legislature fails to appropriate the needed funds for the following fiscal year, the programs will become voluntary. The Legislature can override the Commission by a two-thirds vote.

Status: Assembly Elections and Apportionment

ACA 5 (McClintock) Public Indebtedness for Capital Improvements.

This measure would limit the debt incurred for capital improvements to a useful life of more than the duration of any bonded indebtedness.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

ACA 6 (Klehs) State and Local Government Finances.

This measure would repeal Article XIIIB (the "Gann Limit") and replace it with the following:

(1) For governmental entities, excess Gann revenues would be returned over a two year period. This provision would allow the excess to be absorbed by additional room in the limit in the second year.

(2) Any funds appropriated above the limit would be exempt from the limit in response to a natural disaster and when approved by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

(3) Voters would be able to approve the duration of any change in the appropriations limit.

(4) Non-state and non-school governmental entities would have the option to use as the "cost of living" measure either (1) the change in CPI plus the percentage of the local assessment roll for new construction, or (2) the change in the California per capita income.

(5) The "change in population" for the State limit calculation would be the combination of (1) the population increase multiplied by the non-education portion of the State Budget Act, and (2) the change in K-12 ADA multiplied by the portion of the budget for K-12.

(6) Capital outlay appropriations would be excluded from the appropriations limit.

(7) The 1990-91 appropriations limit would be recalculated using 1986-87 to calculate a 1990-91 limit amount.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

ACA 8 (Floyd) Expenditure Limitations.

This measure would eliminate expenditure limitations and establish a requirement that governmental entities adopt annual balanced budgets. It would repeal the requirement that governmental entities return excess revenues. It would also repeal sections of Article XIIIB related to adjustment in appropriations limits, contingency and emergency fund requirements, bonded indebtedness, definitions, exceptions to appropriations limits, and categories subject to inclusion or repeal of the appropriations limit.

ACA 8 would repeal Section 2 of Article XIIIB added by Proposition 98, which requires the transfer of excess revenues to the State School Fund for the use of K-12 and the Community Colleges; and would repeal Section 5.5 added by Proposition 98, which requires the Legislature to adopt a prudent State reserve. It further would repeal Section 8.5 in Article XVI, as added by Proposition 98, which specifies the method of distributing excess State revenues to education.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Tax Committee

ACA 23 (Johnson) Local Government or District Taxes.

This constitutional amendment would authorize a ballot measure to add Article XIIIC to revise the Gann Limit, Article XIIIB of the California Constitution. These revisions would include a definition of "impose" or "imposition," the exclusion from the limit on taxes imposed for transportation programs, and a technical provision concerning the severability of the various provisions.

Status: Assembly Local Government Committee

ACA 37 (LaFollette) Education Scholarship for Independent Schools.

This measure would require each child of school age residing in the state to be entitled annually, without charge, to a state educational scholarship redeemable at any independent school in the amount sufficient to meet the educational needs of the pupil, as prescribed by law.

Status: Interim Study

ACA 45 (Hayden) Cost of Living Factor in Expenditure Limitation.

This measure would change the cost-of-living factor used in calculating changes in the appropriations limit to the Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local Governments. Appropriations for capital outlay projects would be exempted from the State's appropriations limit.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Tax Committee

ACR 35 (Chacon) Legislative Task Force on District Elections.

This measure would provide for the appointment of a legislative task force on district elections by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee to conduct a study of the desirability of district elections at the local level in this state and on changes, other than district elections, which would increase minority representation among local elected officials.

Status: Senate Inactive File

AJR 59 (Areias) H.R. 7 Applied Technology Education Amendment of 1989.

This resolution would appeal to Congress to postpone any further revision of H.R. 7 until public hearings could be held and to provide for the extension of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act through 1993.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

TWO-YEAR SENATE BILLS

SB 9 (Robbins) Income Tax Credits for Educational Expenses.

This bill would provide an income tax credit of up to $400 for the cost of tuition, books, and transportation expenses for parents or guardians of students attending public or private K-12 schools or vocational-technical schools. College undergraduate programs were amended from the bill as eligible institutions.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee

SB 39 (Doolittle) AIDS Mandatory Testing.

This bill would, among other things, prohibit community college districts from hiring an employee unless the individual has been tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and would require all classified and certified employees of community colleges to be tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) once every four years.

Status: Senate Health and Human Services Committee

SB 65 (Kopp) Toxic Chemicals.

Subject to the approval of the electorate, this measure would make public agencies, including community college districts, subject to the provisions of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.

Status: Assembly Environmental Safety Committee

SB 69 (Torres) California Air and Space Center.

This bill would create the California Aerospace Commission, and would require the Commission to establish and maintain, in conjunction with NASA, the California Air and Space Center. SB 69 would also establish the California Air and Space Foundation to oversee the planning, development, operation, and administration of the Space Center. Representatives on the Commission could also serve on the board of directors of the Foundation. The Chancellor would be represented on the Commission.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Suspense File

SB 88 (Garamendi) School Funding Appropriations.

This bill would statutorily implement a proposed new test to determine the minimum guarantee under Proposition 98. The minimum guarantee would not be less than the greater of (1) the total prior fiscal year amount adjusted for changes in enrollment and per capita General Fund revenues, and (2) the

prior fiscal year amount adjusted for the change in General Fund revenues and excluding any excess revenues appropriated to school and community college districts as a result of General Fund revenues exceeding the Gann Limit. (See SCA 1, Garamendi.)

Status: In Senate for Concurrence--Unfinished Business

SB 140 (Kopp) Sales and Use Taxes.

This bill would exempt from sale and use taxes any purchases or leases by State or local governmental agencies if they are made by purchase order and if they exceed $1,000. The exemption would extend to contractors and vendors supplying governmental agencies.

Status: Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB 147 (Hart) Higher Education Facilities.

This bill would place an initiative before California voters to authorize $900 million in general obligation bonds for higher education capital outlay purposes. Additionally, SB 147 eliminates the requirement for community college districts to provide a ten percent "match" of the funds for capital outlay projects.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

SB 194 (Morgan) Accreditation Standards.

This bill would require the California Postsecondary Education Commission to recommend criteria and standards to be used in periodic reviews of the operations of associations that accredit public and private colleges, universities, and vocational schools, and submit its recommendations to the Legislature and Governor by March 15, 1990.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

SB 298 (Campbell) Capital Improvement Projects.

This bill would appropriate $6,000,000 from the Petroleum Violation Escrow Account for capital improvement projects designed to promote energy efficiency at State-supported colleges and universities. The funds would be shared equally by the three segments.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SB 308 (Seymour) Infrastructure Financing Districts.

This measure would authorize the formation of infrastructure financing districts to finance public buildings from a portion of the local taxes currently available to a community. School and community college district tax revenues would be exempt from use by these districts.

Status: Assembly Local Government Committee

SB 348 (Alquist) Capital Outlay Master Plan.

This bill would require each State agency to submit a list of capital outlay needs, with the following information for each project: location, estimated cost, funding source, estimated maintenance and operation costs; and priority ranking of projects for years one, two, and three, including a projected completion date. This level of detail is currently provided in the Project Planning Guide for the budget year only.

Status: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee

SB 366 (Seymour) State Mandated Local Programs.

This bill would relieve local agencies and schools from carrying out a State-mandated local program if three conditions existed: (1) the program must be an officially recognized State mandate; (2) the State has funded the program for at least a year; and (3) the program "has been identified in the Budget Act" as "one for which reimbursement is not provided." If a local agency or school district chooses to carry out the mandated program, SB 366 allows local officials to charge fees to the program's beneficiaries. The fee cannot exceed reasonable costs. The bill does not apply to trial court programs.

Status: Senate Inactive File

SB 507 (Hart) Transfer Centers.

This bill would require the three governing boards to have as a fundamental policy the maintenance of a healthy and expanded transfer system; it would provide every student at a community college a guaranteed place at the University of California or California State University if the student completes a common core curriculum and maintains a minimum grade point average. SB 507 would also require that the California State University maintain its systemwide upper division enrollment at 60 percent of its total undergraduate enrollment. Also, beginning in 1989-90 the University of California would be required to increase its systemwide upper division enrollment by one percentage point each year until it reaches approximately 60 percent of total undergraduate enrollment. The Board, the Regents, and the Trustees would be required to develop and maintain a common core curriculum and report annually on the status of the transfer program.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

SB 606 (C. Green) At-Risk Students.

This bill would require the Orange County Office of Education, in consultation with the Department of Education, to develop a schedule to ensure statewide implementation of an early intervention program designed to ensure academic achievement of at-risk pupils ages four and five years old.

Status: Assembly Inactive File

SB 609 (C. Green) Liberty Scholarship Program.

This bill would create the Liberty Scholarship Program, which would require the State to provide additional funding to qualified, low-income students to eliminate the gap between the cost of their attending a public postsecondary institution and the amount of aid presently available through existing State and federal grant programs.

Status: Senate Education Committee

SB 670 (Morgan) Community College Governance.

This bill, sponsored by the Board of Governors, is a comprehensive review of the Education Code. Some of the key issues this measure would address include:

(1) Implementing the intent of the delineation of functions provision in AB 1725, by repealing many specific statutes that impair the ability of local boards and the State Board of Governors to govern the colleges.

(2) Revising statutes that address the authority of the Board of Governors or local governing boards, in order to enable these boards to be accountable to the directives of the Legislature. Currently, the Education Code confounds this accountability by addressing officers and employees of the Board, rather than the boards themselves, and sometimes with great prescriptiveness.

(3) Reviewing the continued appropriateness of roles played by county and local officials in light of systemwide accountability roles ascribed to the Board of Governors. Currently, the K-12 structure of governance from which community colleges evolved established local districts as the system, with numerous county and local officials charged to hold districts accountable. The Legislature, however, by provisions in AB 1725, established the Board of Governors as the primary entity to assure accountability regarding directives to its system.

(4) Developing a more up-to-date generic body of law governing the management and control of district property, in order to remove the maze of redundant and often conflicting processes that hamper local districts' ability to "manage and control local district property" as broadly delegated to them in AB 1725.

(5) Implementing the permissive code. The impact of the new governance authority in AB 1725 is limited, because the Education Code has not been revised to accommodate it. The permissive code, which enables local boards to carry on any activity not in conflict with the purpose for which school districts are established, is evidence of the intent of the Legislature to enable local boards to properly carry out their role in governing the colleges.

(6) Reviewing statutes on employment of personnel, to make them consistent with major changes in community college employment policies, as enunciated in AB 1725.

Status: Senate Education Committee

SB 699 (Ayala) Sludge Disposal.

This bill would permit state-owned lands to be used for the disposal of sludge and related materials.

Status: Senate Governmental Organization Committee

SB 825 (Dills) California Lottery Revenues.

This bill would provide that the State Lottery be operated to produce the maximum amount of net revenues to supplement the total amount of money allocated for public education in the state.

Status: Assembly Governmental Organization Committee

SB 866 (Marks) Family Services Program.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to assist child development programs to establish and operate parent services and resource programs throughout the State. This program, called the Integrated Family Services Program, would offer respite care, psychological and counseling services, stress reduction and crisis intervention services, peer support groups, and family events and activities. Currently, there are 86 community college campuses that offer child development programs and services.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

SB 935 (Seymour) Educational Investment Savings Program.

This bill would establish an Educational Investment Savings Program which would require the sale of state General Obligation bonds to tuition-finance investors to provide investment savings programs for the higher education needs of state residents.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee

SB 974 (Seymour) Appropriations Limit.

This bill would express legislative intent to develop alternatives to, or modifications of, the limitations on annual appropriations resulting from the changes in Article XIIIB of the State Constitution resulting from the passage of Proposition 98.

Status: Senate Revenue and Taxation

SB 989 (Watson) Loan Redemption.

This bill would establish a loan assumption program for ethnic minority doctoral fellows at colleges and universities who agree to teach in state institutions of higher education.

Status: Senate Education Committee

SB 998 (Presley) Redevelopment Allocation of Taxes.

This bill would require redevelopment agencies and local agencies to share the greater of two amounts: 1) inflationary increase, or 2) average annual increase in property taxes over the preceding five years. Local agencies would include community college districts. It would also eliminate the necessity to justify these revenues based on "financial burden or detriment" suffered by the districts as a result of the establishment of the redevelopment agency.

Status: Assembly Housing Committee

SB 1033 (B. Greene) Displaced Workers.

This bill would make state law consistent with recent changes in the federal law regarding services to dislocated workers. Two changes are of particular interest to community colleges. First, this bill would abolish the California Economic Adjustment Team (CEAT), transferring its coordinating responsibilities to the State Job Training Coordinating Council (SJTCC) and its business development functions to an Economic Adjustment Unit in the Department of Commerce. Since the Chancellor is a member of the State Job Training Coordinating Council, he or his designee would be reviewing an expanded scope of issues. Secondly, a State-Local Cooperative Labor Market Information Program would be created to produce reliable occupational demand information for local job training and education programs. Use of this program would be required for all local dislocated worker plans, including those prepared by community colleges. The program would be financed by reimbursements from specified agencies, including community colleges, according to their required need or current use of labor market information.

Status: Assembly Labor and Employment Committee

This measure would allow schools and community colleges to share in any growth in property tax revenues as a result of the establishment of a redevelopment agency. SB 1059 would extend the period of time under current law for this purpose to allow schools and community colleges to receive the average annual increase in the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment project area during the preceding five years prior to the effective date of the ordinance adopting the redevelopment plan. Current law provides for districts to receive these revenues based solely on the most recent assessment roll. By extending the period to the last five years, districts would be more likely to share in any property taxes as a result of the redevelopment plan.

Status: Senate Local Government Committee

SB 1083 (Kopp) Income Tax Scholarship Contribution.

This bill would add the California State Scholarship Fund as a designation on the State personal income tax return form to allow taxpayers to contribute to grant funds. The scholarship fund is aimed at students with math or science majors.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB 1085 (L. Greene) Public Infrastructure.

This measure would enact the County Infrastructure Funding Authority and Improvement Act. It would provide for a local infrastructure authority with the power to impose a 1/2% sales tax and issue bonds to fund infrastructure projects. Funds collected would be divided evenly between school facility projects, including community colleges, and all other infrastructure projects excluding education and transportation. Use of this taxing power would require the suspension of any local developer fees currently in use for the same purposes.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB 1115 (Leonard) STRS Service Credits.

This bill would allow members of the State Teachers' Retirement System to accumulate service credit for retirement while working in a year-round school. The current school year requires 180 days on the job; year-round schools would require more than 180 days per year on the job. Members could accrue retirement in the amount of the ratio of additional time worked to the standard 180 days. This measure would sunset January 1, 1994.

Status: Senate Public Employment Committee

SB 1168 (Davis) Community College Finance.

This bill would require each community college district to be reimbursed at the prevailing per-student rate for unfunded average daily attendance (ADA) that exceeds three percent of the total ADA of the district during the 1988-89 fiscal year. The funds for this measure would be appropriated from the community colleges Proposition 98 allocation.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

SB 1201 (Morgan) Educational Technology (Incorporated into AB 1470 [Farr], which was chaptered).

This bill would authorize a continuation of the Educational Technology Local Assistance Programs (ETLAP) for an additional two and one-half years, with revisions recommended by the Legislative Analyst and others. ETLAP would award grants for research and development on education technologies, the exploration of new and emerging technologies, and for the creation and continuation of model technology-demonstration schools. The Chancellor or his designee would be included on the California Planning Commission for Educational Technology or the Educational Technology Subcommittee.

Status: Senate-In Conference

SB 1230 (B. Greene) Job Training Coordinating Council.

This is one of four bills intended to implement federal legislation replacing the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The federal Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act (PL 100-418) amended the JTPA to require the State Job Training Coordinating Council (SJTCC) membership to be composed of 30 percent business and industry; 30 percent State legislature, State agencies, local government and local schools; 30 percent organized labor and community-based organizations; and 10 percent general public. The Chancellor would continue as a member of the SJTCC. The bill would require the Governor to appoint an unspecified number of individuals to the Council from specified categories.

Status: Assembly Labor and Employment Committee

SB 1250 (Torres) Earthquake Safety Bonds.

This bill would provide for submission of the State Earthquake Bond Act of 1989 to California voters for approval. Approval would allow for the issuance of State general obligation bonds to provide funds for the reconstruction or seismic retrofitting of buildings owned by local governments and the State. The amount of the bond issuance is $300 million. Community colleges are not included in the bill, but the University of California and the California State University are included as eligible entities for receiving funds from this act.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB 1331 (Presley) Child Day Care Facilities.

This bill would require the Director of Social Services to establish the child care advisory review panel, with specified membership and tenure, to review cited violations of regulations affecting child care facilities and would specify the procedures for the panel to conduct these interviews.

Status: Senate Inactive File

SB 1370 (Green) Public School Employees.

This bill would require a community college district to employ district classified employees for a sufficient number of hours to qualify him/her under law for employer-paid health care benefits. Part-time employment would be required to be a minimum of four hours per day. This measure specifies that the costs of these benefits are not a mandate on local K-12 and community college districts, but are covered under appropriations made to K-14 in compliance with Proposition 98.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SB 1415 (Torres) Community College Transcripts.

This bill would require the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) to specifically analyze the transcripts of community college transfer students and identify the recurrent problems they may encounter in qualifying for admission to a four-year institution.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SB 1427 (C. Green) Community College Health Fees.

This bill would require that the student health services fee be deposited in a restricted account established solely for health services by a community college district, where the deposited fees would draw interest and the balance would be carried forward. A January 20, 1989 report of the Health Services Association California Community Colleges (HSACCC) contains a listing of the programs which provide direct health services and it would be used to guide the expenditure of the health service fees. SB 1427 further prohibits use of these funds for provision of services to faculty or staff of the college, except for emergency first aid, counselors, sabbaticals for health services personnel, ambulance services, and various health-related programs on campus. The requirement that certain health-related programs offered in 1986-87 must continue to be offered would be removed. The Auditor General would be required to audit a number of community colleges to ensure compliance with the CCC *Budget and Accounting Manual*.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SB 1443 (McCorquodale) Adult Education.

This bill would authorize school districts which do not currently operate Adult Education Programs to apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) for adult education funding in an amount not to exceed 100 units of average daily attendance, starting in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SB 1570 (Nielsen) Missions of the Segments.

This bill would include the missions of each of the three California public postsecondary education segments in a single provision within the Education Code. It would also require the California Community Colleges to conduct institutional research on student learning and retention, to the extent state funding is provided, to facilitate its educational mission.

Status: Assembly Education Committee

SB 1599 (Torres) Standardized Tests

This bill would strongly encourage the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California to discontinue the use of standardized test scores as a required part in the process of determining eligibility for attendance. Standardized test scores would become supplementary to student admission applications. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, school districts and the postsecondary segments would be required to inform all students of the availability of fee waivers from the test sponsors.

Status: Senate Education Committee

SB 1636 (Roberti) Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program.

This bill would appropriate $1,750,000 from the General Fund to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to establish the California School Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program. This pilot program would recruit persons employed as paraprofessionals of a school district for a teacher training program that leads to a teaching credential. Persons recruited would be required to make a commitment to teach one year for every year of financial assistance granted.

Status: Ways and Means Suspense File

SB 1648 (Torres) Community College Transfers.

This bill would, among other things, encourage the Board of Governors to help develop programs of concurrent enrollment, as well as outreach, recruitment, and cooperative programs for the purposes of transfer, and would give the

Board the authority and responsibility to guarantee that all community college students have access to courses that meet the lower division requirements at the University and State University.

Status: Senate Education Committee

SB 1649 (Torres) Transfer Centers.

This bill would require each community college to establish a Transfer Center, and appropriate $5 million in local assistance to the Board of Governors for that purpose. Also, the Chancellor, in consultation with the Intersegmental Coordinating Committee, would be required to develop a formula for funding Transfer Centers at community colleges. The formula would include a requirement that each community college district or community college contribute matching funds. The University of California and the California State University would each receive $750,000 for participating in this transfer center program.

Status: Senate Appropriations Suspense File

SCA 2 (Leonard) Capital Outlay Projects Funded by Property Taxes.

This measure would authorize governmental entities, including community colleges, to submit a proposal to the voters to increase the local property tax to fund capital outlay projects by a majority vote or a 2/3 vote, depending on specified conditions. The increase would be limited to no more than 10 years and no more than 5 cents per $100 of assessed value of real and personal property for approval by a majority vote.

Status: Assembly Local Government Committee

SCA 12 (Alquist) Gann Limit Alteration.

This measure would place a proposal on the ballot to repeal Article XIIIB, commonly known as the "Gann Limit", which places limits on appropriations by State and local governments.

Status: Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

SCR 36 (Roberti) California Commission for the New Century.

This measure would provide for a California Commission for the New Century to develop a plan for the State for the 21st Century. Membership on the Commission would consist of 10 public members and 6 ex officio members. Five public members would be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules; five public members would be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly; ex officio

members would be the Chairs of the relevant Senate and Assembly Policy committees. The Commission would be required to report findings and recommendations to the Legislature by September 1, 1990, and would be terminated December 31, 1992.

Status: Senate Committee on Rules

SJR 34 (Seymour) H.R. 7, the Applied Technology Education Amendment of 1989.

This measure would encourage Congress to delay action on H.R. 7 until further public hearings could be held and would encourage the continuation of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act through 1993. (See also AJR 59/Areias)

Status: Failed passage in Assembly Education Committee

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